FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARY-USSR-CSSR MILITARY EXERCISES END

LD092021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] On the basis of previously agreed upon plans, joint tactical exercises of the staff and troops of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR were held on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic 3-8 February. The exercises were successful in further improving the work of the commanders, staff, and troops under winter conditions, as well as promoting friendship in arms of soldiers of neighboring armies. The staff and troops who took part in the exercises will return to their bases; the reservists will be demobilized within the next few days.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AFTER CEMA NUCLEAR POWER MEETING

LD301113 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- The 13th session of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Coordination Committee for the production of machinery for nuclear energetics concluded in Budapest with a signing of protocol on Wednesday [29 January], with delegations from eight socialist countries attending.

The session surveyed issues of the further development of cooperation in the production of machinery for nuclear energetics. The participants discussed how the member states can meet their obligations in the production and delivery of equipment for nuclear power stations, and decided the schedule of this year's deliveries. On preparations for the member states' plans for the construction of nuclear power stations and heating plant until the year 2000, the organization of the production of equipment in specialisation and cooperation was decided.

The Hungarian delegation and the representatives of partner countries coordinated the purchase and delivery of equipment required for the extension of the Paks nuclear power station, south Hungary. The Paks power station is to be extended by four 440-megawatt capacity blocks.

BUCHAREST VENUE FOR NATIONAL FRONTS CONFERENCE

AU061444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1427 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- Over February 4-6 Bucharest was the venue of national fronts and similar bodies in socialist countries. In the attendance were representatives of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, the National Front of Czechoslovakia, the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of Poland, the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary, the Union of Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the USSR, and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania.

During the meeting experience was exchanged on the concerns and activity of the national fronts of the participating countries for the implementation of the policy promoted by the respective communist and workers parties on the home and external plane. Bilateral meetings were held aimed at intensifying the actions carried on by fronts and similar political bodies in favour of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the resumption of the course towards detente and collaboration, the ensurance of peace and the world.

The participants were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The delegations visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest city and Arges County.

AFP: POLISH MBFR ENVOY SEES AGREEMENT PROSPECT

AU061723 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Vienna, Feb 6 (AFP) -- The 12-year talks here on Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) in Central Europe seem at last to have reached a stage where a partial East-West agreement can be envisaged, Western negotiators said.

At the end of a meeting of negotiators here today, Polish delegation chief Stanislav Przygodzki announced that the Warsaw Pact accepts the principle of permanent checkpoints to verify that the two sides do not increase their forces in the three years following a U.S.-Soviet force-reduction agreement.

The checkpoint idea was first proposed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) last December 3.

A U.S. spokesman expressed satisfaction at the Warsaw Pact decision.

But on NATO's suggestion for a reduction of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet troops in the year following the signing of an agreement, the Warsaw Pact put forward a counter-proposal that the number of U.S. troops withdrawn be increased to 6,500.

The speed with which the Warsaw Pact put forward the counter-proposal, even if it turns out to be not acceptable to the West, does show a certain determination to "get things moving" here, Western sources said.

A negative reaction to the counter-proposal has already come from the head of the Luxembourg delegation, Edouard Molitor, who noted that it entailed increasing by 30 per cent the number of U.S. troops to be withdrawn, without any compensatory deal on the Soviet side.

On the verification issue, the Polish delegation spokesman, Krzysztof Stronczysnki, said that the East has already made numerous compromises concerning NATO proposals in this area. But he termed "unacceptable" NATO's demand that the verification zone should be extended to part of Soviet territory as an assurance that the two sides do not increase their military forces once a partial reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops takes place. Mr. Stronczynski noted that the reduction and verification zone was to have been limited to the territories of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany for the Warsaw Pact, and those of West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg for NATO. "To extend that zone to part of Soviet territory is incompatible with the MBFR mandate," he said.

But despite differences, negotiators here are displaying optimism. "For the first time in many years," said, Mr. Przygodzki, the Polish delegation chief, "there is a common framework for future discussions and the prospect of a possible agreement." For the head of the U.S. delegation, Robert Blackwill, "an agreement will come quickly" if the Soviet Union agrees to accept valid control measures.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE VISITS ALGERIA

Departure, Initial Events

AU06949 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 6 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile left for a official visit to Algeria yesterday.

He was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the state planning commission, Niko Gjyzari, the director of the institute of studies on international relations, Sofokli Lazri, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and others comrades.

The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile arrived in Algiers yesterday, too. He was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" Airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algers, Nesip Kaci.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi gave a dinner in honour of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile yesterday. The dinner was attended by the minister of home affairs, M'hamed Yala, the minister of culture and tourism Abdelmajid Meziane, the secretary general of the foreign affairs ministry Smail Hamdani and other personalities. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers, Nesip Kaci.

The dinner passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Meeting With Officials

AU071310 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 7 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile, was received by the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat on February 6.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Rabah Bitat, after thanking for the warm and fraternal reception extended to the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria up in its visit to Albania, appreciated the visit the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania in Algeria as a new contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries. [sentence as received]

Attending the meeting was also the Chairman of the Economic Commission of the National People's Assembly Hasenk [spelling as received] Alouche and other personalities. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers Nesip Kaci.

Meeting With President

AU091443 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, received the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, at the presidency seat yesterday. On this occasion the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, handed over to President Chadli Bendjedid a friendly message by the president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

After thanking for the message President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his wishes that the friendly and fraternal relations between the Albanian and Algerian peoples as well as between the two countries are further strengthening and expanded in the future. On this occasion he asked the Albanian foreign affairs minister to convey his warm greetings to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and wished the Albanian people even greater successes in the work for the prosperity of the homeland.

The reception was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers, Nesip Kaci. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Counterpart

AU091445 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted between the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, and the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. During the talks, which were characterized by a spirit of cordiality and understanding, both sides assessed the close fraternal relations existing between our two peoples and countries and expressed their will and readiness for the expansion and further strengthening of the sincere cooperation between Albania and Algeria. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on a number of questions of the current international situation.

Talks With Ministers

AU100919 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- The minister of Foreign Affairs, Reis Malile, who is on a visit to Algeria, yesterday had separate meetings with the minister of culture and tourism, Abdelmajid Meziane, the minister of trade, Abdelaziz Khellef, and the minister of petrochemical industry, Belkacem Nabi with whom he held talks on possibilities for further developing the relations between Albania and Algeria in the fields of culture, trade, science, technology as well as in the oil field.

On occasion of the visit of the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile to Algeria, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algers, Nesip Kaci gave a dinner which was attended by the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of culture and tourism, Abdelmajid Meziane, and other top personalities. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

EFFECT OF EDWARD KENNEDY MOSCOW VISIT VIEWED

LD071957 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Marcela Doleckova commentary]

[Text] Today Senator Edward Kennedy ended his visit to the Soviet Union, and in the following comment Radio Prague's Marcela Doleckova assesses its outcome.

Mr Kennedy's visit should be considered in the broader context of contacts between the Soviet leadership and U.S. politicians who recently paid visits to Moscow, like former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Characteristically, both represent the realistically minded quarters of U.S. political life, seeking a positive change in Soviet-American relations and provide telling evidence that President Reagan's assertions made in his State of the Union address, that America never was as united as under his administration, was a poetic if not political hyerbole. Both Cyrus Vance, and later Edward Kennedy, reacted positively to the latest Soviet peace initiatives of 15 January, which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called a unique opportunity now to rid mankind of the nuclear threat when he met with Edward Kennedy yesterday.

Like Cyrus Vance, Senator Kennedy used emphatic language to support the idea of disarmament. Nevertheless his words should be assessed with a view to the upcoming congressional elections in the United States and with regard to the political experience of Mr Kennedy, who knows what points should be pressed in order to win votes. He stands an additional chance to promote his candidacy now, when President Reagan in his State of the Union message and with the draft federal budget now in Congress has set up contrasting background to his efforts. Neither document carries anything to suggest that only 3 months ago the President met with the Soviet leader in Geneva, where they condemned nuclear war as impermissible. Instead both documents are a continuation of the notorious U.S. line of arms build-up, including weapons in space. President Reagan even asked for a 75 percent increase in funds for his "star wars" program in the next fiscal year.

A number of U.S. politicians have almost immediately remarked that the increased outlays for the program will inevitably draw scepticism on the part of the Soviet Union that they are not designed to cover research only, as maintained by the White House. Thus President Reagan has taken off his mask of a peacemaker, which he put on for the Geneva summit, and this can benefit his political opponents, such as Edward Kennedy. They, at least, could step up efforts to persuade the administration to respond to the Soviet peace initiatives in a realistic way and give substance to the results of the first Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Such was the general spirit of the talks in the Kremlin between Mikhail Gorbachev and Edward Kennedy.

The Geneva summit has brought justified hope for an improved international climate. However, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed yesterday, the next Soviet-American summit should produce practical results and lead to significant changes in areas vital for the preservation of peace or else there is no sense in holding them.

ISRAELI 'LICENTIOUSNESS' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

AU071130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 86 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary: "An Act of Blatant Terrorist Licentiousness"]

[Text] The abduction of the Libyan civil aircraft with a prominent Syrian politician on board is quite certainly among those outrageous provocations, the nature of which is such that people anxiously ask to what ends this act of audacious arrogance and criminal licentiousness might lead.

Israel has added another provocation to the endless series of its hazardous acts that keep alive the flames of tension and conflict in the Middle East. It is a new manifestation of state terrorism, which has already resulted in the violation of the freedom of navigation in the Mediterranean (abduction of dozens of people and a number of vessels to Israel) and the freedom of air travel in free air space.

The abduction of the Libyan civil aircraft over the Mediterranean follows shortly after a similar act of piracy by U.S. fighter aircraft against an Egyptian plane. This new abduction serves as conclusive proof that terrorist methods are used by those who shout the loudest that it is necessary to fight against them.

It is unthinkable that such a provocation was coincidental. It must have been, and was, agreed and planned beforehand by the pertinent secret services, with the purpose of intimidating and blackmailing both Libya and Syria.

The act of piracy of the Israeli Luftwaffe [German term used] fits exactly in the scenario of escalated Israeli-American aggressiveness in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Just in the last few days, Israeli aircraft dropped bombs on a Palestinian camp near Sidon in Lebanon, Israeli soldiers moved the border stones at the border with Lebanon further to the north, and they attacked the village of Kfar Rumman. The U.S. Navy is circling the Libyan coast like a beast of prey, in an attempt to psychologically break the Libyan Government and to enforce its obedience.

All of this is accompanied by Israel propounding empty cliches about the "peace process" in the Middle East, for example in the form of speeches by Prime Minister Peres during his recent visit to some West European countries. Israel and the United States speak of peace, but with their provocations have been continuously frustrating the peace process. The latest act of terrorism also belongs to this category.

Such acts, in fact, seriously jeopardize the freedom and security of civil aviation and represent an unlawful and inadmissible attempt to turn the air space over the Mediterranean, which is not subject to the sovereignty of any state, into an arena of the U.S. and Israeli armies' unscrupulous highhandedness. This new Israeli crime in the air deserves to be most resolutely condemned.

SCIENTISTS, COSMONAUT SEND CONDOLENCES TO NASA

AU031929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Condolences to the United States"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Heartfelt sympathy on the tragic passing of seven American astronauts during the disaster of the Challenger space shuttle was conveyed to the American NASA on Thursday [30 Jan] by Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Czechoslovak Interkosmos Commission.

In a telegram of condolences, grief over the tragedy of the space shuttle crew was also expressed by Vladimir Remek, first Czechoslovak cosmonaut.

JAKES COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF CUBAN CP CONGRESS

LD082323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Statement given by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, within an interview to Czechoslovak journalists in Havana at the conclusion of the congress of 7 February -- recorded]

[Text] It was a very important congress from both the viewpoint of the Communist Party of Cuba and from the international viewpoint. The congress was very interesting in that it carried out an assessment of the past period, applying a critical approach and concentrating on the tasks facing the Cuban people in the coming period. A characteristic feature of the congress was its great internationalist character. It was attended by more than 196 delegations of various parties, above all fraternal parties and movements, especially from Latin America; 36 foreign delegates also took the floor at the congress. I believe their speeches and the reaction to them showed how deeply the Cuban people and Cuban Communists are imbued with internationalism. The congress' importance is shown by the fact that it discussed documents of exceptional importance.

At issue was the party program; at issue was the social and economic development for the next 5-year period; at issue were party statutes and the new administrative division of Cuba. The congress approved the drafts and this means, therefore, that the matter has not been concluded. A discussion will take place in the country and the congress will be convened once again at the end of the current year to approve these documents. But it was already made clear that as regards the social and economic development it is necessary to set about immediately to implement it. The congress was dominated above all by the speech made by Comrade Fidel Castro, who delivered the Central Committee's report on party's activity and future tasks and also his concluding speech. I believe both the presence of foreign delegations and Cuba's approach to international politics has once again shown that Cuba has enormous authority throughout the world, thanks to the results of its work and thanks to its international stands. Cuba is particularly enjoying enormous authority here in Latin America where it is in effect a mainstay of the struggle for national and social liberation being waged by the Latin American peoples.

CHNOUPEK-GENSCHER TALKS 'CONTRIBUTE TO DETENTE'

LD071454 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The working meeting between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, ended today in the West Bohemian spa town of Karlovy Vary. Our commentary of the day concerns this subject:

The border between Czechoslovakia and the FRG is not only the border between two states, but also the border between two social systems. This fact cannot fail to be reflected in the relations between both countries. Similarly, in the case of Prague and Bonn, there is a common denominator to be found -- namely our continent, Europe, and, in a wider context, our world.

An understanding of this aspect is also reflected in the fact that meetings between both countries' foreign ministers are essentially a regular occurrence which contribute not only to improving relations between both countries, but also to the policy of detente in general. That was the spirit that imbued the working meeting which ended today, and which reviewed a whole range of issues, including mutual economic relations. These are developing, relatively speaking, in a very favorable way. The volume of mutual trade last year, at DM 5 billion, was twice as high as 10 years ago. The only climate conducive to continuing this trend is a climate of peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, speaking at yesterday's official luncheon in honor of his West German guest, pointed out that mutual relations between the two countries would improve only in the kind of world that is not threatened from space by any kind of so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, or any eventual European offshoot of this. In this connection, he stressed the significance of the latest Soviet peace program, which provides for the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the federal minister of foreign affairs, also gave a positive assessment of these Soviet proposals, and promised that the West would carefully study them. This is, of course, encouraging to hear. At the same time, it is impossible not to see that the FRG not only allows new U.S. medium-range missiles on its soil, but is also a country whose arms manufacturers, with government assistance, are seriously considering the possibility of joining the U.S. space militarization plan.

Speaking at yesterday's press conference, the West German foreign minister came out for progress in all the areas where East and West come into contact, so that they should talk about prospects for a better world, whether it be in Geneva, Vienna, or Stockholm.

The socialist countries, of course, also have an interest in achieving progress in these areas, and any such progress would, without doubt, find favorable reflection in relations between the two neighboring countries of Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

RFE Commentary Criticized

LD071440 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Postscript to the news: The CIA's radio station, the so-called Radio Free Europe [RFE], yesterday commented on the visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Czechoslovakia. The comment claimed, among other things, that West German newsmen are not even remotely interested in the talks between the Czechoslovak and FRG foreign ministers. How extraordinarily interesting! Just what then, may we ask, are West German newsmen interested in in today's world? The fact is -- and the Bonn government has stressed this -- that East-West relations are crucially important at present.

The talks in Karlovy Vary between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher dealt with the international situation, matters of consolidating international security, and what both neighboring countries intend to do to develop cooperation in other spheres, such as economic cooperation, ecology, or humanitarian issues. It was a useful exchange of views, but if RFE is to be believed, it was apparently of no interest to West German newsmen.

Let's just hope that the propaganda about the alleged lack of interest in Genscher's visit to Czechoslovakia, as put out by the CIA mouthpiece, RFE, is not only a contradiction of reality, but also directly at variance with the official policy of the FRG.

USSR FUEL EXPORTS TO CEMA WILL NOT BE REDUCED

AU311351 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Jan Streda: "The Soviet 5-Year Plan: International Aspects"]

[Excerpt] The concern for the rational utilization of fuels and raw materials and for the development of technologies helping to conserve them, which is part of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90, also attracts 'big attention' in the West. In many commentaries on the CPSU's precongress documents, one can find remarks about a 'crisis of resources' that has allegedly struck the Soviet Union. Supposedly, this will also cause a drop in Soviet deliveries to the countries of East Europe.

What is the reality? Well, it is different. According to the data of responsible Soviet representatives, the volume of exports of basic fuel and power resources in the 5-year plan that is beginning remains at the level of the year 1985.

The construction of a number of major international projects will start in the Soviet Union in the current 5-year plan. CEMA countries are already taking part in the construction of the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine in the Ukraine. The exploitation of oil and gas fields in the Caspian lowlands and the construction of a long-distance gas pipeline from Yamburg to the Western border of the USSR are being prepared. It is assumed that natural gas deliveries from Yamburg in the Arctic region will begin to meet the needs of European CEMA countries as early as 1989.

Oil Deliveries Contracted

LD062000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Representatives of the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise, Chemapol, and the Soviet organization Soyuznefteeksport, today in Prague signed a contract for the importing of Soviet crude oil to Czechoslovakia this year. The contract worth R3 billion will be this year's largest in our foreign trade and will also be among the largest on a world scale. According to a long-term agreement for the years 1986-1990, deliveries of crude oil will remain at the same level as last year.

To a markedly growing extent, Soviet oil is making its mark in our country as a petrochemical raw material for the production of basic products such as ethylene, propylene and butadiene.

URBAN SPEAKS TO DIPLOMATS ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU061148 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- At Zbraslav Castle yesterday Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, held a traditional meeting with commercial representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps. It was also attended by representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister Urban briefed those present on the results of the sector in the past period and its plans for this year. He said that Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover increased 5.3 percent last year. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as a whole, exports rose by 50 percent and imports by 48 percent. This is a success, Minister Urban said, especially if we realize that world trade dropped in the first years of this decade and has barely reached the level of the late seventies by now.

The development of Czechoslovak foreign trade relied chiefly on its stable commercial links with socialist countries, which are based on long-term contracts and develop according to plan. The decisive part of Czechoslovakia's trade is carried out with the countries of CEMA. The turnover with these countries increased by more than two-thirds compared with 1980. Czechoslovakia's most significant partner is the Soviet Union, which accounts for 45 percent of total Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover.

Throughout the first half of the eighties, great attention was also paid to trade with nonsocialist countries. It was necessary to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The commercial-political atmosphere and also the internal problems of individual countries, especially developing states, as well as the sharpened competition on markets for finished products and the development of prices and exchange rates meant that it was increasingly difficult to reach earlier results. That is why the 13 percent increase in our total exports [to nonsocialist countries], compared with 1980, is evaluated positively.

Speaking about the tasks of foreign trade in the forthcoming period, Bohumil Urban stressed that only he who comes to the market with top quality and top technological standards can be successful. That is why it is essential not only to try to raise export performance but, above all, to try to improve technological standards and the quality and flexibility of our deliveries.

In concluding, Bohumil Urban coveyed thanks to the heads of commercial missions for their good and mutually beneficial work last year and expressed the conviction that it will continue to develop in this positive spirit.

SEMINAR STRESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGIOUS VIEWS

AU041428 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 7

["MH"-signed report: "Struggle for Man's Mind"]

[Text] Piestany -- A 2-day seminar on the theme "Current Trends in Ideology and in the Activity of Churches," organized by the Slovak Central Committee of the CSSR Socialist Academy, was held at the end of last week in Piestany. The main report was delivered by Doctor of Philosophy P. Prusak of the CPSL Central Committee.

His report concentrated on the most important aspects of the struggle for people's minds between the scientific materialistic weltanschauung and the idealistic religious view, considered from the historical as well as from the present-day point of view. Despite the fact that our population's religiousness has markedly declined during the construction of socialism, in recent years this struggle has been intensifying and deepening. It is being determined by external as well as internal sources of the revival of religion and political clericalism; these sources also orient their influence toward youth. The process of the population's spiritual transformation and switching over to the scientific weltanschauung remains a long-term process, which requires concentrated attention and analysis in all of society's development phases. Numerous other reports and contributions to the discussion related to the main report contributed to the clarification of numerous phenomena and findings in this sphere and provided the participants in the seminar with valuable instructions on how to oppose the intensified activity of the traditional religious organizations and new religious sects, while fully respecting the remaining rights to freedom of worship and belief.

'REPRISALS' AGAINST CATHOLIC CLERGY REPORTED

AU041513 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Slovakia: Pressure on Catholic Church Increases: Priests Suspended From Offices and Convicted"]

[Text] There have been reprisals against the Catholic church by the CSSR authorities recently, not only in Bohemia and Moravia but also in Slovakia.

Father Matej Maneth from Lipovnik was given a suspended sentence of 1 year in jail and permission for him to perform his priestly duties was withdrawn for "agitation among the public" after religious publications were found in a search of his car and person personage.

Parson Anton Srholec (Zahorska Nova Ves) and Rudolf Chudy (Hrachoviste) were also prohibited from performing their functions.

Seventy-three year old Monsignor Viktor Trstensky from Trstena also had to submit to repeated interrogations and house searches. The CSSR security authorities impounded several papers and a typewriter in his home and threatened to put him on trial. The growing religiousness and activity of believers, mainly among youths, constitutes the background for these most recent repressive measures in the CSSR.

SED OFFICIALS, USSR GENERALS ATTEND ARMY EVENT

AU041458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) - It was with an exciting review of comradeship in arms under the slogan "Grand with seven" [Grand mit 7"] that ensembles and soloists from the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states captivated the audience in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic on Saturday [1 February]. The program was devoted to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army.

Guests at the event were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Wolfgang Herger, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Affairs; Ursula Ragwitz, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Culture; and generals and officers of the National People's Army and of the GDR'S protection and security organs. Also present were Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the GDR National People's Army.

FRG COUPLE SENTENCED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

LD071747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court on 7 February 1986 sentenced FRG citizens Adolf Buehrer and his wife Johanna to 10 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively for espionage activity conducted jointly against the GDR in accordance with Paragraphs 98 and 108 of the Criminal Code. It was proved in the main judicial proceedings that as recruited, instructed and paid agents of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG they engaged for many years, as instructed, primarily with active military espionage to the detriment of the GDR's interests. The agent couple conducted their criminal activity while misusing visits to the GDR, particularly in the regions of Naumburg and Leipzig, and during numerous meetings with its principals they gave away espionage information about the military potential of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. The results of the trial again make it clear that the FRG secret service contributes significantly to the escalation of the course of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by aggressive NATO circles through its subversive and peace-endangering actions.

PRC SCI-TECH DELEGATION VISITS URANIA PRESIDIUM

AU311921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, is paying a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the Presidium of the Urania society. On Tuesday [28 January] the delegation was received for preliminary friendly talks by Prof Dr Horst Maedicke, first Urania vice president, and by other members of the office of the Urania Presidium in Berlin. The two sides voiced their interest in developing relations between their respective organizations. Establishing such contacts, so it was emphasized, is in accordance with the will of the two people.

Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, who also is deputy chairman of the Consultative Conference of the Chinese people, conducted talks with Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. In this context the development of the comprehensive friendly relations between the two states was appreciated, and the wish to deepen them was expressed.

Received by SED CC Official

AU031604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [30 January] Dr Klaus Gaebler, head of the SED Central Committee Propaganda Department, received for friendly talks a delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, deputy chairman of the Consultative Conference of Chinese peoples and chairman of the PRC Society for Peace and Disarmament.

Klaus Gaebler briefed the guests about the multifaceted initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and about topical problems of domestic and foreign policy. The two interlocutors stressed the shared opinion that the struggle for peace and security, for arms limitation and disarmament on the earth and against the militarization of space is the most important concern of the peoples.

Participating in the meeting were Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, and Prof Dr Horst Maedicke, first vice president of the Urania association.

Other Meetings, Visits

AU031700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1/2 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan conducted several talks on Friday [31 January]. At the presidium of the Chamber of Technology the guests met with its president, Prof Dr Manfred Schubert for talks on problems of scientific-technological development. In his capacity as president of the PRC Society for Peace and Disarmament, Prof Peiyuan was received by Werner Ruempel, first vice president and secretary general of the GDR Peace Council, for an extensive exchange of views, during which the joint aspirations to a peaceful future of humanity were expressed. PRC Ambassador to the GDR Ma Xusheng participated in both meetings.

Talks with representatives of the Urania presidium about the popular dissemination of scientific knowledge in the shaping of socialism had taken place earlier. The invitation of an Urania delegation to the PRC was accepted with gratitude.

During their visit to the GDR, the guests visited further institutions of the research sector for earth and outer space sciences of the Academy of Sciences [ADW] in Potsdam as well as the Einstein house in Caputh where Prof Peiyuan gave a lecture on special aspects of Einstein's gravitation theory to scientists of the ADW and of the Humboldt University. Prof Peiyuan, who was a student of Einstein, was presented the Einstein medal of the Einstein committee at the ADW by academy member Prof Dr Hans Juergen Treder.

On Saturday [1 February] the Chinese guests will wind up their 1 week visit to the GDR.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ADDRESS

AU071256 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Karoly Avar: "The Unchanged Reagan"]

[Text] The matter is clearly logical. Why should a politician bring about some change if he knows he does not have to care about what he will be doing in 3 years' time, and if he is assured of being one of the most popular heads of state in his country. It was precisely this fact that was recently, last week, indicated by a poll about Ronald Reagan. The representative survey shows that 58 percent of the population are satisfied with the performance of Reagan. Among presidents serving two terms in office, such a high popularity index in the fifth year of "reigning" has only been recorded in the cases of the famous Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower.

Why then should the President be dissatiisfied with his own policy if the United States is satisfied with its President? Ronald Reagan is not at all dissatisfied, and his speech, traditionally delivered to Congress at the end of January, clearly indicated this. He considered the State of the Union -- of which he has to speak on such occasions -- as being very good, better than last year. He again found the guarantee for this in increasing the United State's military strength in order to repair previous governments' mistakes born of "illusions and neglect."

So in his program speech Ronald Reagan has again placed armament in first place, and this is not exactly the kind of course indicated a quarter of a year ago in Geneva. Although he did mention Geneva. The most positive statement was that if both sides are willing, there will be an agreement on reducing nuclear arms. If we think of the rhetoric of recent months, and especially of the Soviet proposals, then we feel that this encouragement is obviously weaker.

Of course, hardly anybody could have expected that the U.S. President would simply abandon the arming of space or would ask for a course that would reduce military expenditures. However, a part of the world would have liked to hear and see a difference in emphasis and in the scale of priorities.

Most probably a part of the United States would have liked to hear this as well. Especially that part which is rather strongly affected by the new rhetoric that recalls the memory of the earliest Reagan, according to which "it is necessary to revise the present social benefit and welfare policy system." This not only refers to the fact that now that the law requres a budget cut among the military and social expenses, it will be the latter that will get the worst of it; they will be cut the most. Rather, it refers to much more. The entire system has to be reformed in such a way -- that is what Reagan implies -- that more could be spent on military projects without increasing the budget problems and raising taxes.

It will be difficult to do, but not impossible. If the social net is cut to pieces entirely, then it could be done. Yet this is a belated, even an overly late dream of the Reagan of old times. Today's President of the United States will not have time to accomplish this dream, however high his popularity index may be.

Yet he still has time to mark the Geneva course more clearly on the U.S. political map. He committed himself to this course and the world remembers it well. Personal political survival does not mean much to Ronald Reagan but how his personal reputation will survive should mean a lot to him. And this largely depends on whether he receives better marks on the "subjects" of armament and of disarmament in his final report as a politician.

Tuesday's [4 February] message to the union somehow gives the feeling that Reagan would like to give a good performance in both fields. However, as long as he is encouraged to take a new path only by circumstances and by the dangers in the world, it corresponds to the essence of his character to stay on the old one.

FINANCE MINISTER QUESTIONED ON INFLATION, TAXES

LD051949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Interview with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi by unidentified station correspondent in the studio; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us now set to work. Karoly (Sotonyi) of Budapest asks: What are the items that make up the cost of state housekeeping? Is this cost increasing or diminishing?

[Answer] The central portion which is at our disposal for state housekeeping is the state budget. This year its takings and expenditures totaled in round figures 600 billion forints. This means that nearly 60 percent of the income produced in the entire country flows through the state budget -- the state housekeeping. This amount increases yearly, although the last 5 years were characterized by a somewhat slower increase in budget expenditure than in the national economy's total income. This was necessary to underpin the economic balance from the state finance side. It is common knowledge that the overwhelming part of budget takings derive from tax payments by socialist enterprises. As the private auxiliary activity increases, so the proportion of taxes paid in by the population has also somewhat increased.

[Question] On the basis of letters we have received so far, I can say that there are few questions relating to agricultural finance. Is there a reason for this?

[Answer] There could be several reasons for this. One perhaps is that the regulators affecting agriculture for 1986 are changing in a direction which is favorable for the majority of crops, and I think that at such times there are fewer complaints. I will add also that last year, particularly in the vineyards, there was serious damage and the administration was also able to secure certain financial assistance for this crop. The other reason I think is that the administrative propaganda in agricultural affairs is, I feel, rather strong. Therefore, from autumn onward, there was a serious program of information and persuasion. The Village Radio program broadcasts news connected with these matters every morning. So, I think that the level of information in this sector is also better than perhaps in the sphere of the small undertakings or in other fields.

[Question] Sandor (Koroknai) of Budapest asks: Does the state insurer in Hungary have a monopoly according to the minister of finance? According to the listeners it does. Is there any wish to bring new insurers into being?

[Answer] Well, since there is one state insurer, in most insurance business branches it really has a monopoly not in all of them, but in most. Insurance activity has developed rapidly over recent years. The sums assured have also increased and just as enterprise has strengthened in Hungary, so we are continually introducing new types of insurance. So the situation is becoming so stratified and significant that we have to think about expanding the supply and the insurance services. Most recently the National Savings Bank [OTP] started a savings deposit drive combined with insurance and I think that the interests of the Hungarian economy are met if in the future we have more insurance companies as well.

[Question] Milan (Fretica) from Baja asks: Are interest rates going to change in the near future? Will the rates charged on loans and those given on deposits move closer to each other?

[Answer] Taking into account the fact that one of the government's chief objectives is to curb the level of price increase, this year we are expecting a 5 percent increase, and we hope that in the coming years we will be able to bring it down even lower. I think that the present deposit interest rates are fair and we do not wish to change them in the near future.

[Question] Numerous fresh government measures show that serious efforts are being made to maintain the real value of pensions. A lot of our listeners have asked in writing and on the phone whether the minister has anything encouraging to say about this process and whether there are any established concepts about the modernization of the pension system.

[Answer] The long-term development of the pension system has not yet reached the stage of modification or decision; many preliminary studies have been prepered. Here it is clear that in addition to the gradual and the ever fuller maintainance of the real value, what we should also achieve in the long-term is a clearer relation between pension contributions paid over a long period and pensions themselves. For this embodies the principle that a pension is an emolument that has been merited and earned by work and not simply a benefit. In the course of the long-term settlement, we must also deal with a series of other issues too, for example: What limits should be set for pensioners in employment? Or to be more precise: After what level of earnings should the pension payments perhaps be curbed? Here too there are numerous issues involved. Our objective is that anyone who is able and keen to work should be allowed to go on working and should be encouraged to do so. At the same time the pensioner should live safe in the knowledge that the maintenance of the standard of living he has attained is increasingly guaranteed.

[Question] Zoltan (Golbics) and Gabor (Otter) from Budapest ask: In the minister's opinion, how successful are we in safeguarding the permanence of the forint's value?

[Answer] I think that statistics can answer this: The fact that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period -- that is to say in the last 5 years -- prices increased by about 7-8 percent, this indicates the result. We have avoided uncontrolled, so-called galloping inflation, but we were unable to avoid a rise in the level of prices that was faster than estimated and faster than before. We can see the negative effects of this and that is why emphasis was placed on an anti-inflation policy, the attainment of a 5 percent -- and later it is hoped around 4 percent -- price level increase. This policy is not simply a matter of price technique or financial technique, but we must also realize that it must be based on the realization of an effective production structure and the general avoidance of unearned incomes. What I have in mind is that enterprises should not function for any length of time at a loss that in wage allocations and other undertakings distribution should, if possible, be in accordance with the work performed. And, as finance minister, I would add: We must be extremely thrifty in state expenditure because the state's quickly growing expenditure at all events increases rather than decreases the danger of inflation.

[Question] Sandor (Gruber) of Budapest has recently read a lot about the so-called bankruptcy law. What is the essence of this? When will it be introduced? And is this title bankruptcy law correct?

[Answer] The expression is incorrect in so far as we are not creating a bankruptcy law but a new rule of law is being prepared about the liquidation of economic organizations.

This is not the same thing, because we may liquidate an organization even if it does not go bankrupt but if for one reason or another it has outlived itself, is not needed, or has to be restructured. So, the liquidation of insolvent enterprises is only one form of liquidation. Otherwise, the word bankruptcy evokes bad feelings but it crept into the Hungarian language some 200 years ago so we cannot say that there is no such word.

What is its essence? The essence is that there should be a regulated procedure which safeguards the security of economic management and safeguards the partners connected with enterprises which become insolvent for a longer period. And the new features of the procedure are that the debtors and the creditors should try to reach an agreement. It is also in the creditor's interest that the debtor should get back on his feet. The essential thing is not liquidation but that we should make an uneconomic activity economic. In a given case, on the basis of the common good, the state will also intervene with economic rehabilitation, but I hope not on too large a scale. And stopping production is only the very last resort if it cannot be made profitable.

[Question] Many listeners ask for your opinion on the lessons to be learned from the debates that have been going on in connection with the settlement development contributions.

[Answer] There are lessons to be learned. Contrary to public opinion, I am able to draw many positive lessons, too; for example that it was voted for in some 90 percent of villages. This reflects the very good work and public relations with the local councils.

[Question] Then forgive me if I interrupt, but to say contrary to public opinion perhaps is not so accurate if it was approved in 90 percent of villages. That is also a part of public opinion, isn't it?

[Answer] Yes, well, I took as my basis the absolutely justified arguments of the press -- I will come back to this. As I see it, it is also progressing successfully in the majority of the towns and cities -- not in Budapest. We know well that in Budapest, where 160,000 people live in a district, this local collective sense has not evolved. Here I do not hold the local council responsible. So, the lesson is that this is not a tax but a new thing: the collective expression of the population's opinion for which community objectives it is willing to make sacrifices for. And another lession is that democracy, democratism, is not simply a question of decrees. These do however provide a certain scope; but this must evolve and the necessary state of awareness for this must evolve. Such an issue must be prepared in accordance with this. The population's identification with the objective must be secured obviously with other methods than the assertion of civic discipline in the case of tax collection. It is very important that the individual areas should develop independent objectives. This is a developmental process and as you also said, in some areas it was not voted for, but in 1, 2, or 3 year's time this collective awareness might develop and they might vote for it. If not, even then I would like to say that within the plan frameworks we will ensure cover for the most basic needs of the councils.

[Question] Endre (Jozsa) of Budapest asks: Last year the country's foreign currency earnings fell below the expected level? As a consequence of this, will the foreign currency limit which is available every 3 years for trips abroad be reduced? Will the existing practice in foreign currency matters alter in any way?

[Answer] We are not planning to change the basic regulation relating to foreign travel, that is to say the system of the 3-yearly claim for foreign currency.

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REAGAN AGENDA ANNOUNCES 'FURTHER INTERFERENCE'

LD072135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] President Reagan has submitted to Congress an economic report which he called an agenda to the future. The document outlines the main trends in economic and political activity, particularly stressing the need for further modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces, and the implementation of space armaments. The White House document also refers to the situation in Poland, announcing further interference in our internal affairs. In this context it stresses the role of the Foundation for the Propagation of Democracy, an institution that finances underground activity and forces of destruction in Poland and other socialist states.

U.S. AIDS DUVALIER FALL TO KEEP HOLD ON HAITI

LD081003 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By Stanislaw Zembrzuski]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 7: Jean-Claude Duvalier's flight from Haiti marked the [word indistinct] of the last dynasty of dictators in Latin America following the decline of the house of Somoza. Duvalier's fall makes good news, [word indistinct] delivering the country from [word indistinct], poverty and famine is a difficult target of any future government. It goes beyond doubt that Washington contributed extensively to Duvalier's overthrow. The reasons behind it are clear. The Duvalier house ceased to be of any use to Washington, because it could no longer control the public feelings nor ensure the island's social calm.

The U.S. Government preferred not to wait till the situation get out of hand, leading to the establishment of a government beyond the direct reach of Washington. Helping the life president to escape, the U.S. has managed to maintain its influence there and made sure that any future Haiti Government would get the U.S. blessing.

For years now even some politically conscious U.S. citizens have called Haiti a disgrace to the U.S.

The question for reasons behind the U.S. indifference towards that state of famine and terror is rhetoric, as it has been in the case of Somozas and so many others, like Stroessner and Pinochet.

Stagnation, famine, poverty, terror, mass murders are insignificant as long as the dictator remains a declared enemy of communism and effectively persecutes any progressive forces which fight for their country's independence and development. But when he fails to fulfill his duty or when fears arise that he is no longer able to cope, Washington sends in an airplane and invites the dicator to take off. Even if the whole world and the entire America knew it is [words indistinct].

NIECKARZ CITES NEED FOR NEW FOREIGN CREDITS

AU071658 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Poland needs more than a billion dollars in new credits from Western governments this year to service its external debt, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz has said in an interview appearing today in the European edition of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

He said Poland, drawing on its own funds, will be able to pay no more than 2.1 billion dollars this year to its private and public creditors in the West. That figure, he added, is only a quarter of the amount that the government is committed to paying under a rescheduling agreement.

Mr Nieckarz accused Poland's 17 Western creditor governments of discriminating against it by refusing until now to grant the 600 to 800 million dollars in new credits that Warsaw requested last year. He argued that Poland has honored it financial commitments to Western banks but was unable last December to meet a first installment of 550 million dollars that it owed public creditors under a rescheduling accord.

Those insiders granted the country a delay in payment until March 31 pending talks within the Club of Paris, which groups the 17 creditor governments. The club held an initial round in January and will meet here again in March.

WALESA RETURNS TO GDANSK FOR 11 FEB TRIAL

LD091240 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Feb (DPA) -- The Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa will have to answer to the Gdansk Regional Court on Tuesday [11 February] in a trial set to last 2 days on a charge of insulting state electoral commissions. For this reason Walesa broke off his winter holiday in the mountain resort of Zakopane this weekend and returned to Gdansk. The trial date was confirmed both by the court and by Walesa's lawyers. Should the court find the Nobel Peace Prize winner guilty he will face a sentence of up to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine.

The news about the final date for the trial was preceded by speculation that there might not be a trial.. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has stressed that the leadership has no interest in the trial. He intimated that it might be dispensed with if Walesa stated it has not been his intention to insult anyone. When Walesa said this to Western journalists, Urban called it an "element of remorse." It is therefore considered possible that the trial may be stopped on the first day.

REPORTAGE ON SEJM DEBATES, RESOLUTION

On Foreign Policy

AU031536 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Izabella Czaplarska and Jerzy A. Salecki roundup: "The Talks of the PPR Sejm"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 29 January , at 1400, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski opened the fifth plenary session of the Sejm, a 2-day session. Taking part in it are members of the State Council with its chairman, Wojciech Jaruzelski. The government benches are occupied by Premier Zbigniew Messner, deputy premiers, and ministers. The meeting is listened to by diplomatic representatives accredited in Poland, as well as Polish and foreign journalists.

The first day of the talks was devoted to our state's foreign policy.

The first to take the floor was Deputy Ryszard Wojna on behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club. Recalling that the Polish foreign policy principles written into the PPR Constitution are a strategy not subject to conjectural changes, he stressed our particular concern for the development of events in the European arena, a continent for obvious reasons dearest to Poles and extremely important, considering the problem of preserving peace in the entire world. "The climate of relations between the Poles, Russians, and Germans," he said," has been and still is a factor of destablization or stabilization on a continental scale... and sometimes on a world scale as well."

Peace and security are key issues, R. Wojna continued. Some Western politicians address these issues by appeals to rebuild European unity. How can one rebuild something that practically has not existed for centuries? Referring to historic examples of differences and divisions which usually ended in war, Ryszard Wojna found only one European "common denominator" -- a certain sociocultural unity on the basis of which the ideas of law, rationalism, and humanitarianism grew. But, he continued, it is not these ideas to which Western politicians are referring. They take "European unity" to mean quite simply unity against socialism. We will firmly oppose the kind of Europe that is identified with the capitalist system.

Later in his speech, Deputy Wojna analyzed political topics in the context of world social development and the technological and scientific revolution that has brought about changes which determine the future of states and societies. Poland favors favorable mutual cooperation and trade and a comprehensive development of contacts, coupled with full respect for the soveriegnty of the countries concerned and with a ban on pressure and diktat. One cannot permit a division of civilization -- Poland lies at ne crossroads of two currents of civilization from East and West and is particuarly concerned about such a division. He pointed out the meaning of the development of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the other socialist states, including cooperation based on CEMA agreements concerning the animation of tasks and the use of the latest technology.

Deputy Wojna next spoke about the importance of developing Poland's contacts with the nonaligned and developing countries who, just like Poland, are interested in establishing a fair economic order and creating equal conditions for world trade and finance.

We are contributing our own original national argumentation and features to the peace policy of the socialist countries, he said.

Deputy Jozef Ozga-Michalski expressed today's dilemma of interpersonal accord in a poetic way: "We are once again living in a time when it is easier to reach the moon than the heart of another person. War is born in the minds of people, and it should be extracted from their minds." I have no doubt, he said, that after a period f conflict and clashes, Poles now want harmonious coexistence, peace, and unity. The peace policy presented by Minister Marian Orzechowski suits the lively interests of the state and society.

Deputy Edmund Meclewski said that he had devoted all his life to fighting and uncovering revisionism in the FRG. This revisionism is no isolated incident. It is earning increasing approval and support from key FRG politicans, and expresses official state doctrine. Statements about an alleged legal existence of the German Reich within its 1937 borders have no legal basis; neither is there any clause to that effect in the constitution to which the revisionists keep referring. We have drawn conclusions from the history of Polish-German relations, he said. Our relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries illustrate this. We firmly reject the revisionist claims and will not discuss them.

Deputy Roman Pillardy said that our state's foreign policy has always been aimed at easing the tension and confrontation harming peaceful coexistence between states and peoples. However, we are living at a time of expanded psychological warfare aimed at the socialist countries, including Poland. The ministries of foreign affairs and domestic trade should furnish society, and chiefly young people, with more argumentation and examples revealing the objectives and principles of this warfare and all the cynicism with which it serves imperialism. Our scientific establishments should also gather examples and materials like this.

At the end of the first day of the talks, the Sejm adopted a resolution on the tasks and paths of the PPR foreign policy in 1986.

Foreign Policy Resolution

AU031212 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 p 1

["Resolution" adopted by the PPR Sejm at its 29 January session, "Concerning the Tasks and Paths of PPR Foreign Policy in 1986"]

[Text] Having heard the government's report on the tasks and paths of PPR foreign policy in 1986 as well as the discussion, the Sejm acknowledges with approval the assessment, objectives, and intended work of Polish foreign policy contained in the foreign minister's report.

The primary and unchanging goal of Polish foreign policy is to safeguard Poland's security and sovereignty, the inviolability of its borders, and its territorial integrity, as well as to help prevent the danger of war and create the best internal conditions for the development of the socialist fatherland and for the fulfillment of national aspirations. Our state's foreign policy is making an important contribution to consolidating peace and international security, bringing back detente, and developing constructive international cooperation.

A foreign policy expressing Poland's most vital interests is a factor which unites all patriotic forces supporting the PPR constitution and national accord. It strengthens Poland's international position, encourages normalization inside the country, and contributes to the successful solving of complex socioeconomic problems.

The Sejm approves the Polish contribution toward multiplying the forces and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries. The perpetuation of fraternal relations with the USSR, participation in the multilateral Warsaw Pact alliance, and energetic participation in CEMA are the basis of Poland's security and favorable development. The further development of allied relations of friendship and cooperation, formulation of joint peace initiatives, working out and implementing long-term accelerated economic and technological development programs, and enhancing socialist economic integration all meet with the Sejm's approval. The Sejm attaches great importance to the honest implementation of the agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, whose purpose is to speed up the development and raise the efficiency of the socialist countries' economies to suit the requirements of the 21st century.

In a complex international situation marked by friction between a confrontation trend on the one hand and reemerging stream of detente on the other, the further development of Soviet-American dialogue is important. The Sejm hopes that the implementation of the decisions reached at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November will encourage a positive development of East-West dialogue and the shaping of a world political climate which will itself help solve existing conflicts in a spirit which conforms to the basic goal of mankind -- the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The Soviet Union's peace initatives form the prerequisites for building such a climate. They create a real platform for accord concerning key human problems. They confirm the truth that socialism is the chief force safeguarding our planet's peaceful future.

The Sejm welcomes and highlights the importance of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's program on the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and on preventing an arms race in space, as well as on banning chemical weapons and improving the effectiveness of other disarmament forums.

Stressing the historic significance of and expressing full support for the Soviet proposals, the Sejm profoundly hopes that this important step will open a new chapter in international efforts at nuclear disarmament, peace, and the peaceful solving of inflated contemporary problems.

The Sejm shares the world concern caused by the activity of military-industrial complexes which continue to bank on military-strategic superiority and which continue to develop nuclear and conventional weapons and spread the arms race to space. The realization of the so-called Strategic Defense Initative would threaten the world with destabilization and increased danger in international relations, and would begin a new stage in the arms race.

The return to detente is a complicated process and will require many efforts and the whole world's resources for goodwill and common sense. As Wojciech Jarzuelski has said from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, Poland will act firmly for the sake of the development and consolidation of this process.

Apart from the main task of further developing comprehensive cooperation with the socialist states, the goal of Polish foreign policy remains to reestablish relations with the developing and nonaligned countries. Last year's visits to key nonaligned countries by the PPR's supreme representative provided significant impetus for such a development.

Together with this, we are ceaselesly aiming toward normalization and the development of political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other relations with highly-industrialized nations of the capitalist world, especially Western Europe, to which we are joined by traditional bonds of cooperation. Our common fate in the face of the danger of nuclear war and Poland's role and place in the peaceful European order define PPR foreign policy's paths of action concerning European topics.

Poland's constructive approach toward European affairs is also reflected in our activity in CEMA and in our widescale work designed to consolidate security and cooperation on our continent.

The Sejm is in favor of a further animation of Poland's activity in the United Nations and other international organizations, and fully supports undertakings connected with the International Peace Year 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations.

This important UN initiative was inaugurated by the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of the World's Peaceful Future, organized in Warsaw on the initative of Polish scholars, writers, and artists. This congress affirmed the possibility and need to develop creative dialogue which surpasses all of the divisions separating the modern world. The PPR Sejm expresses its full support for the contents of the "message" formulated by distinguished minds from over a dozen countries.

The Sejm believes the work of the Polish foreign service should be helped by the constant improvement and consolidation of the coordinating role played by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the chief government body implementing state foreign policy.

Considering the importance of foreign policy for the country's development and for its economic success, the Sejm asks all organizations, institutions, work places, people of culture and science, and all citizens to confirm the Polish nation's honor and contribute toward consolidating Poland's political and economic condition and its good name as well as contributing more toward the world's scientific and cultural resources. Thus should help overcome the difficulties besetting our economy and bring about its faster development on the basis of the latest technology.

The Polish people's parliament possesses rich traditions of international activity for the sake of the interests of the state and nation. The Sejm will also support the performance of the tasks facing Polish foreign policy by virtue of its own contacts with many parliaments of the world. This purpose will be served by visits made by the Sejm marshal and Sejm presidium members, cooperation between committees, exchange visits by delegations of deputies at various levels, and by the work of the Polish group inside the interparliamentary union.

The floor discussion on the government report has fully confirmed the fact that by taking active part in the shaping of Poland's stance vis-a-vis important world problems, Polish society is in favor of a further consolidation of Poland's position and role in the world, its energetic participation in constructive dialogue on the subject of problems besetting the modern world, and a broader contribution by it toward safeguarding the peace of Europe and the world.

On Social Policy, Foreign Capital

LD302305 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 30 -- Sejm debates resumed on Thursday [30 January] at 9:00 a.m. under the chairmanship of deputy Sejm speaker, Marek Wieczorek.

Present at the debates were Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

The session opened with a report by Deputy Zenon Draminski, who spoke on behalf of the Sejm social policy, health and sports, and legislative procedure committees and presented a report on the results of work on government draft law on retirement and disability pension raises for 1986 (summary of his report is given separately).

Next, a discussion started.

Deputy Marianna Skrzypek (PUWP) noted that the PUWP Sejm group, on behalf of which she was speaking, had actively participated in the development of final wording of the draft law on the retirement and disability pension raises for 1986. Over 6 million Polish citizens are awaiting this law, which is a continuation of a reform process in the retirement and disability pension system.

Members of the PUWP Sejm group will vote in favour of adopting the law, Marianna Skrzypek concluded.

Next, the floor was taken by Deputy Marian Krol (UPP) who ascertained, as chairman of the Sejm social policy, health and sports committee that all proposals and motions concerning the retirement and disability pensions submitted during the election campaign have been reviewed with special care. Many of them were taken advantage of in the discussion on the government draft law, while others will be used in future works aimed at improving the pension system.

Deputy Krol also said that the United Peasant's Party Sejm group will vote in favour of the law on raising the retirement and disability pensions this year, taking this year's peculiar characteristics and socio-economic conditions into consideration.

Deputy Teresa Dobilinska-Eliszewska (DP) stressed that Poland's retired and disabled citizens are fully aware of our current economic situation. At the same time she noted that inflation should equally burden all citizens, and a pension-to-average-salary ratio should be maintained on the same level from the amount the recipient was paid his first pension, or pensions should rise by the same ratio as the average salaries, starting from the moment of first pension payment.

The Democratic Party Sejm group, appreciating the difficult situation the retirement and disability pension recipients are in, and seeing no alternative solution -- in view of Poland's difficult economic situation -- declares its support to the law, she said.

The Sejm proceeded then to the next item on the agenda in which Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik presented the government draft law on companies with foreign shares (the text of his speech is given separately).

Under-Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers Zdzislaw Sadowski reviewed a government draft law on counteracting monopolistic practices in the national economy, submitted to the Sejm also in the first reading (the text of his speech is given separately).

Next, Sejm deputies held a discussion on both these drafts. Speaking on behalf of the PUWP Sejm group on the draft law on companies with foreign share, Deputy Tadeusz Ryczaj said that the absence of such a law in the legal system prevented enterprises from developing production (especially the one meant for export) [words indistinct] contribution of the foreign [words indistinct] even from considering such a possibility. We do not expect that the adoption of this law will solve the problem of the inflow of foreign capital to our economy it will (?create) [word indistinct] conditions [words indistinct] for the initiation of this activity.

Western partners aim first of all at drawing sufficiently high profits from the invested capitals. In the list of foreign partners' expectations manifested while establishing economic (?connections) [words indistinct] in [word indistinct] states, the submitted draft law, which is in agreement (?country's economic) interests, [words indistinct] the competitiveness of our economy, and at the same time create conditions conducive to the placing of foreign capital and investments in Poland.

Deputy Walodziej Stamec [words indistinct] new (?possiblities) and (?exports provided) by companies with foreign share. This may facilitate a better (?utilization) production [word indistinct] and material resources, including farm produce, speed up the application of new technological processes and organizational solutions, as well as improve market supply and boost exports.

The minister stressed that export-oriented production or services should be the main focus of the activity of enterprises with foreign capital. The principles of the draft law support this. What arises from them is the fact that in the case of a lack of exports the foreign partner in a company will not be able to transfer his profits abroad.

The task of the Ministry of Foreign Trade is to control and execute the principle that the activities of a company formed under the draft law should be in tune with the provisions of the license issued. Andrzej Wojcik upheld the thesis that certain areas of the economy should not be open to the activities of companies with foreign capital.

Furthermore, the speaker stated that in the process of drafting the law what was sought was, on the one hand to secure attractive terms for the partners and on the other to make sure that the joint ventures fit into the economic framework of the Polish state. Profit from the capital invested is not the only incentive for prospective foreign partners. It is also the opportunity of selling machines and technology to Poland and of forming beneficial cooperational [passage indistinct].

SEJM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRITISH TOUR

LD081218 Warsaw PAP in English 0041 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, Feb. 7: A delegation of Polish Sejm deputies, headed by deputy Sejm speaker, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski wound up its visit to Britain.

It has been the first official foreign trip of the 9th Sejm deputies, and the first Polish parliamentary visit to the United Kingdom in more than ten years.

The delegation members were received by leaders of both chambers of British Parliament, Lord Hailsham and John Biffen. They have also met with the speaker of the House of Commons, Bernard Weatherhill, and conducted talks with minister of state at the Foreign Office, Timothy Renton, and chairman of the Council for Trade With Eastern Europe, Lord Shackleton.

During several meetings with British parliamentarians, Polish deputies exchanged views with nearly a hundred members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

At the close of the visit, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski attended a meeting with a group [words indistinct], during which he presented [words indistinct] Poland's social and economic situation, and underlined the authorities' determination to implement the economic reform. He also noted that impediments to new foreign loans (?bear) unfavorable influence upon Poland's economy.

Shortly before his departure, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski told the PAP London correspondent it has been a useful visit. It was carried out in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere, and it permitted both sides to better understand their points of view. The discussions with British parliamentarians have been lively, with their visible inclinations to acquire first-hand information on Poland and her evolution, we supplied them with such information and I suppose, we reached understanding on numerous issues we have discussed.

In the course of the discussions British parliamentarians touched upon the problem of the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The Polish side stressed the necessity to treat all the components of the act on equal terms. The talks were marked by a desire to develop and enrich the British-Polish relations. Our British interlocutors underlined the need to expand the dialogue between the East and West. Referring to the Sejm delegation's visit they also noted that Poland is no longer isolated in international forums.

What attracted attention was the British politicians' desire for deeper knowledge on Poland's affairs. We explained each other a lot and we answered numerous questions. It has been frequently stressed that the Polish-British friendship established during our joint struggle against Nazism is still alive and binding.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski conclueed his statement saying: "We have invited a British parliamentary delegation to visit Poland and we hope that this useful dialogue will be evolving with benefit to both sides."

Also today, member of the Polish Sejm delegation, chairman of the Federation of Deep Sea Fishermen and Seamen's Trade Unions from Gdansk, member of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Presidium, Jerzy Uziemblo met with British trade union leaders.

His interlocutors included general secretary of Technicians' Trade Union and current TUC chairman, Ken Gill, general secretary of the Seamen's Trade Union, Jim Slater and secretary general of the Radio and TV Employees' Trade Union, Alan Sapper. The sides exchanged information on the situation in trade union movements in both states and discussed the issue of contacts between the Polish and British trade unionists.

ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TALKS WITH HUNGARY START

AU061136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 86 pp 1, 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 3 February the 23d session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation started in Warsaw. The commission is led on the Polish side by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol and on the Hungarian side by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

There has been a very rapid development of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation in recent years. One of its chief paths is the development of joint production and specialization in production. Both sides attach increasing importance to greater scientific-technical cooperation and the application of scientific research achievements to the economy.

The primary sphere of cooperation is the automotive industry. Right now, the intergovernmental agreement on the joint manufacture of large-capacity "Jelcz" city buses on an "Ikarus" chassis is being implemented. Cooperation in agriculture and the food economy is also developing favorably. The rapid growth of trade deserves mentioning. Between 1982 and 1984, mutual trade rose by over 50 percent and in 1984 exceeded R1 billion for the first time. In 1985, mutual trade amounted to about R1.1 billion. As a result of the coordination of both countries' economic plans, it has been decided that in 1986-90 trade between Poland and Hungary will reach a value of R6.3 billion.

The 23d session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission will view the performance of tasks in foreign trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and will decide on the paths for developing cooperation during the coming years.

ORZECHOWSKI, VARKONYI TOASTS REPORTED

AU281145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 7

[Report on toasts by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at 22 January Warsaw reception for the latter: "Hungary's Foreign Minister Visits Poland"]

[Text] M. Orzechowski's toast:

Expressing his pleasure with P. Varkonyi's visit to Poland, M. Orzechowski said that the visit is a crucial element in the development of fruitful Polish-Hungarian cooperation and an important contribution toward strengthening Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the international arena and toward tightening the action unity of the socialist community.

Discussing the international situation, M. Orzechowski stressed that the arms race is the most dangerous phenomenon and that its cause is the confrontational policy of the United States and other NATO countries, which seek to upset the balance of power and to gain superiority over the socialist countries.

This imperialist policy goes hand in hand with the increasing ideologization of international relations, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of others countries, illegal economic sanctions, and propaganda aggression. Poland has had a special experience of the results of these actions.

We paid great attention to and had great hopes of the M. Gorbachev-R. Reagan Geneva meeting and we fully share the Soviet position at this meeting. We will continue to decisively support this position. The brief period since the joint Soviet-American decisions were made in Geneva makes it still impossible to profoundly evaluate their implications, but we should already air our anxiety caused by the attitude and specific actions of the U.S. Administration in defiance of the Geneva decisions. Soon after Geneva the United States intensified the implementation of the so-called SDI, which is a dangerous step toward transferring the arms race to space. We are concerned about the activities designed to draw some U.S. allies in Europe in to the SDI program.

The statement issued in Sofia last October by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the decisions made at the Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Prague last November map out specific ways of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and of improving the international situation. Poland will continue its consistent efforts to have the joint tasks of the socialist community implemented.

The Polish people, M. Orzechowski said, are greatly in favor of the most recent proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the CPSU and the Soviet Government that nuclear and chemical weapons should be completely and universally eliminated by the year 2000. This historic initiative created an opportunity for rescuing the world from annihilation.

The unity and close cooperation of the fraternal countries, the unification of their forces in the political-defense Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, friendship and close cooperation with the USSR, and coordination of international action are of basic importance for peace.

Poland's tragic experience in World War II makes it imperative for us to pay special attention to strengthening the foundation of peace in Europe. The FRG forces that attempt to question the territorial and political realities that stem from World War II and the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and that have been confirmed by the CSCE Final Act are a great danger to peace in Europe and the world. Readiness to respect the decisions of this act is an eloquent indication of the political role and intentions of every participant in the CSCE. Implementing the CSCE principles is an effective way of bringing back detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Discussing Polish-Hungarian relations, M. Orzechowski stressed that they continue to develop in all areas in line with the decisions made by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar during their Warsaw meeting in October 1983 and their Budapest meeting in November 1984. The comprehensive program for developing Polish-Hungarian relations in 1984-90 helps to effectively implement these decisions.

We have reached a high level of mutual political relations. Our economic cooperation is developing dynamically and our trade as well as production specialization and cooperation continue to increase. We have increased our cultural and scientific exchanges. The number of Polish tourists in Hungary is increasing rapidly. The positive results of our relations mean that they will continue to develop comprehensively on an optimistic scale.

P. Varkonyi's toast:

Expressing his thanks for the invitation to visit Poland, P. Varkonyi said he was pleased with the open, party-like and friendly atmosphere of the talks, which means that the sides hold the same views on all important issues.

Stressing that the Hungarian people watch with interest and pleasure the further consolidation of Polish socialism, he said that the PZPR continues its renewal policy in a principled and consistent manner and that the success of this policy was confirmed by the elections to the Sejm. He also expressed the conviction that the 10th party congress would confirm this policy and would adopt a program for completely eliminating the results of the crisis and for promoting socialist Poland's further development.

Speaking of the coming 40th anniversary of resumed Hungarian-Polish diplomatic relations, he recalled that this resumption had been proposed by the Polish Government and had played a great role in the efforts of new democratic Hungary to join international life after World War II. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948 and extended in 1968, was and is a good basis for developing our comprehensive cooperation and for intensifying our traditional friendship.

We have regular high-level contacts as a result of the regular meetings between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Our contacts continue to develop fruitfully in all areas in the spirit of our comprehensive program. The accords signed for the coming 5-year period provide for a 34-percent increase in our trade. I am convinced, P. Varkonyi said, that the 5-year plan for Polish-Hungarian cultural and scientific cooperation will also prove to be a good basis for a better knowledge of our cultures and arts.

Discussing the international situation, P. Varkonyi stressed that his visit coincided with an important period in international politics. The Soviet session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee reaffirmed the socialist countries' position to the effect that peace in Europe can be achieved only through detente, disarmament, increased trust, and the development of international cooperation.

Although basic differences in views have remained, the Geneva summit was an important event for the defense of peace in the world. The USSR, which sought to create a favorable atmosphere, was greatly instrumental in bringing about this meeting, which may prove to be the beginning of a transitional period that will result in constructive solutions in the present dangerous situation. We attach very great importance to the USSR's resolute and boldly militant policy and we support its important proposals on detente, disarmament, and halting the arms race.

Together with other Warsaw Pact countries we will do our best to improve the international atmosphere. We continue to promote the dialogue in order to bring trust closer and to strengthen it. This is what we also did at the Budapest Cultural Forum.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES INTELLECTUAL COMMITTEE

LD042235 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belweder -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of State, today received members of the National Committee Presidium for the Congress of Intellectuals for the Defense of a Peaceful Future for the World. The congress held its proceedings in Warsaw between 16 and 19 January.

The chairman of the committee, Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, outstanding academic and scholar, recalled that the achievements of the congress were contained, among other things, in the message adopted at its conclusion.

Referring to Prof Bodgan Suchodolski's statement and contributions to the discussion by other members of the National Committee Presidium for the Congress, Jaruzelski pointed out that the congress was a meeting of great international significance. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The choice of the time and place of action -- these are rules in military art but I think they are also rules of rational action in general -- is of special significance. In this case the place, Warsaw, Poland, and the moment in history seem to have been exceptionally appropriate and optimal. They corresponded to the more general expectations and needs which accumulate in people's awareness and are expressed, above all, in the form of anxieties and concern for the cause of peace. There is no doubt that the coincidence in the timing of the congress, the proposals and initiative presented by Comrade Gorbachev; the fact that the great platform for the congress has been set by the peace year, proclaimed by the United Nations; and the incorporation, the inclusion of the congress in the whole series of undertakings connected with this, is of especially great importance.

Not only war as such was discussed, as it practically defies imagination, but also all that which constitutes its preparation in a financial sense, frankly causing such enormous economic devastation, in the sense of allocating immense resources for armaments that could be used for other purposes. I think that the devastation that takes place in the awareness of people who prepare a war or who take an active or passive part in the process is no less dangerous. We are dealing not only with the pollution of the environment, we are dealing with pollution of the psyche, or at least with paralyzing and blocking it, so that it would not be fully aware of the threat to the world. That is why we should emphasize with respect our attitude to all peace movements, irrespective of their pedigree and nature, and the undoubtedly pertinent postulate that we would find some point of contact with the ideas which accompany those movements or inspire them, because only a very broad front of action can be an effective front.

The fact that the congress took place in Poland, as we said already, is of great significance for our country in its present situation. This is not only as far as breaking the ring of isolation is concerned, but also from the point of view of our society's frame of mind; the strengthening of the conviction that normalization is a fact, that it is recognized by authoritative circles in the world, and that Poland's prestige is and always will be a derivative of its internal stabilization, its internal health. [end recording]

POLITBURO VIEWS PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN, CEMA TIES

LD052242 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 5 -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee at its session yesterday acquainted itself with conclusions of a broad discussion conducted in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] which ended with the adoption by PRON's National Council of an evaluation of the state and needs of national agreement and of directions of the movement's further development.

Evaluating the implementation of the policy of national agreement, the PUWP CC Political Bureau stated that the cause of attracting ever broader circles of non-party citizens to participation in the solution of social and economic problems should be invariably treated as a great political task of the party, of party organizations and authorities.

The session set concrete tasks facing party links pending the 10th congress of the PUWP in the realization of the policy of national agreement and rebirth, and in the area of creating indispensable conditions for further activization of society's creative forces.

The Political Bureau examined a report on the results of coordination of five-year plans between Poland and the CMEA countries in 1986-1990. This is an essential instrument of shaping durable economic, scientific and technological ties among the CMEA member countries. The all-round development of economic ties with socialist states favours rhythmic development, increases benefits arising from the international division of labour and flow of advanced scientific and technological solutions.

Poland will consolidate her position in the socialist community owing to the coordination of plans for the coming 5-year period. The turnovers calculated in fixed prices will grow by 29.1 percent; from 87.5 billion roubles recorded between 1981 and 1985 to 112.9 billion roulbes in the period 1986-1990. Simultaneously, Poland plans to balance these turnovers.

The expansion of Poland's economic bonds with her main partner, the Soviet Union, will plan a special role for the country's economic development. The mutual exchange of both countries is expected to go up by 32 percent against the past 5-year period, this rate being higher than the one representing general growth in turnovers. This will make it possible for Poland to regain the second (after the GDR) position among the CMEA countries in trade with the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau drew attention to the need for a dynamic development in advanced cooperation forms among the CMEA countries. Special attention should be paid to the development in scientific and technological cooperation.

The implementation of adopted projects will help reduce the effects of technological and economic blockade imposed by some capitalist countries and will strengthen Poland's [words indistinct] dependence from the imports of newest technologies from these countries.

The bureau pointed to the necessity that appropriate governmental organs carry on their work aimed at a full utilization of the potentials furnished by the CEMA plans coordination. The now-negotiated 5-year trade agreements with these countries should allow for both, the decisions made in the course of the coordination and new possibilities for further trade intensification.

The bureau adopted a time-table for the pre-congress campaign which is to focus on the essence of the draft PUWP programme and the congress theses. The pre-congress debate will assess the social-political and economic situation in Poland, define the tasks for the coming five years, and map out directions for a long-range development. Questions of reinforcing the state, enriching the forms of socialist democracy and, especially, elevating the public activeness of the institutions of people's rule will make an important current in the debate. Attention will be paid in dealing with the questions of ideological and moral attitudes of party members. In order to learn the opinions and views of the wide PUWP masses, talks will be held individually with party members and candidates.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the measures taken to upgrade the efficiency of social pathology control. It also familiarized itself with the sanitary and hygienic situation across the country and found it unsatisfactory and requiring radical action.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PM301159 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent J. Kocowski: date and place not given]

[Text] [Kocowski] I propose we begin our interview by recalling that, as deputy chairman of the Council of State, you control the work of a body that has been set up within the latter's structure, namely the Commission for People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government. A great deal of effort was recently expended on carrying out concrete structural and legislative operations designed to improve the functioning of the state within the model of extended social democracy. Can we make a definitive, positive assessment of the processes and changes that have taken place in the whole system of representative and self-governing bodies?

[Barcikowski] I think we can, although people's expectations continue to run very high in this respect. Certainly the changes introduced into the practice of our political life are not yet sufficient to satisfy all requirements. A lot has been done, but the effects are often incommensurate with the intentions and the effort that has been expended. Thus, there is still a lot to be done. Nevertheless, we can say that the steadily increasing role and status of representative and self-governing bodies have offered all social milieus many opportunities to voice their interests, aspirations, and opinions. This, in return, fosters the growth of people's confidence in and support for the functioning of the institutions of our state, and encourages the creation of realistic changes for early correction of errors and elimination of various negative phenomena and their consequences.

The past 3 or 4 years have also proved decisive in the practical application of the fundamental forms and principles of democracy. In addition, some concrete, programmatic undertakings have been formulated in this field.

In making this assessment I am consciously accentuating these issues to the exclusion of others. This is because I am convinced that the only way to ensure that the building of socialism in Poland is successful is to safeguard the authenticity of representative and self-governing bodies as well as their continued consolidation, and to increase the efficiency of administration methods.

[Kocowski] It is enormously important in our political activity to restore people's confidence in their authorized representatives at all levels, including people's councils and self-governing bodies. Consequently we must encourage everything that can authentically revitalize our representative bodies.

[Barcikowsi] This is best done by listening carefully and attentively to what the working people have to say about their needs, to their proposals, to their views, and to their suggestions on how to meet the most urgent local and general needs. It is also important that we reply to their questions and tell them which proposals can be carried out immediately, or at a later date, and convince them that to satisfy many of their needs we must have better production results, improved economic management, higher technological standards, and better work organization. Not only do such achievements result in economic advantages, but they also help to develop people's political awareness, reinforce social bonds, and foster a better understanding of our goals. Only through opening themselves in this way to the issues and problems of our life can those representative bodies continue to extend the basis of the self-government system, thereby strengthening the state itself.

[Kocowski] We need a strong and efficient state that can act in the common interest of all its citizens but it is also essential that citizens initiative various actions themselves in their own milieus and also involving the general public. What can help to promote and advance this kind of political activity?

[Barcikowski] Democracy does not mean manipulation which only touches the surface of our life: It means operation at life's deeper levels, with the purpose of assisting the interconnected laws of politics, economics, and society. Therefore it also means a heightened sense of one's personal duty and responsibility toward the state in which we are true masters and managers.

Every one of us has his own place in carrying out our common national tasks. And every place is important. Therefore, our representative and self-governing bodies should act as animators of public initiative, helping to reinforce such attitudes as civic responsibility, sense of duty, reliability, and diligence, and at the same time to overcome the habits of acting rashly, precipitately, and thoughtlessly.

At the time when we are still faced with numerous difficulties, keeping a firm grip on the realities of the present day is an essential characteristic of the public-minded attitude. Such an attitude involves rationally considering our existing needs and circumstance, while at the same time taking into account our existing capabilities. We talked about this here in Szczecin during a session of the presidium of the voivodship people's council. Your voivodship is at present among the most dynamically developing regions of our country. The achievements of your people in the fulfillment of their production goals are quite unparalleled, particularly in the fields of housing construction, education, health service, and agriculture. But at the same time this creates a wider range of requirements, which is of course a natural process, even if at times it stands at variance with reality.

[Kocowski] It has become the principle of the present times to adjust our wishes to our capabilities, and to keep our sense of reality. That is fine. But how should we demonstrate this reasonable attitude in our attempts to improve the conditions of our social and economic life, taking into consideration both our best intentions and our objective limitations?

[Barcikowski] By taking advantage of all the existing opportunities. When we examine our daily practice, we can frequently get the impression that the fact that many problems can be solved only through the effort of individual social groups is often completely forgotten. We must, of course, in all fairness, note the positive phenomenon of the community action movement, which has recently been undergoing a dynamic revival. This is something to rejoice over. Generally speaking, we all know what should be done. The tens of thousands of recommendations and proposals submitted during the people's councils preelection campaign and, later during the Sejm preelection campaign, merely provide a gauge indicative of the extent of our needs and our problems. This wealth of opinions, suggestions, and initiatives must be applied with all determination in the work of our respresentative and self-governing bodies -- especially because the agenda of matters to be resolved will in all probability be extended in the course of the campaign leading up to the 10th PZPR Congress.

[Kocowski] Precisely. In the context of what we have been talking about so far, I would like to ask you about the main theses envisaged for the debate that will precede the approaching session of the highest party forum.

[Barcikowski] It is to be expected that the program which the 10th congress will formulate after the wide-ranging debate that has just been initiated will answer problems related to the development of socialist democracy and the institutions that safeguard it. It will also point the way to meeting society's needs and fulfilling national aspirations with the participation of representative and self-governing bodies. However, if we want to attain these fundamental goals, we must pay constant attention to the difficult question of cultivating all those links between our citizens and the authorities -- the latter interpreted in the broadest of terms -- that form an exceedingly dense network in our political life.

The idea of social reprsentation is one of the basic components of the vision of political order in our country. That is why we must continue to increase the share of people's councils and self-governing bodies in all authentic exercise of power. To put it in vastly simplified terms, the idea is to base the democratic system of the functioning of the state in an equal proportion on the activity and the status of all the forces which exist within it: the political parties, the administration, and the people's representative bodies. The debate which will precede the congress will, among other things, concentrate on finding the methods and principles of achieving a perfect equilibrium of all these components. This question will also find its exposition in the documents of that party forum.

[Kocowski] Thank you for the interview.

CANCELLATION OF U.S.-KOREAN MANEUVERS URGED

AU061335 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Feb 86 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "Team Spirit '86' Military Maneuvers, Actions at Variance With the Peaceful Reunification of Korea"]

[Excerpt] At a point when the dialogue between the DPRK and South Korea is characterized by deep contacts of real significance, the DPRK's proposal on mutually refraining from large-scale maneuvers and on renouncing any kind of military maneuvers during the North-South dialogue is of particular importance because it obviously contributed to paving the way to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. As history has repeatedly demonstrated, dialogue cannot take place when there are provocations, military threats, and rattling of arms. Under such circumstances any kind of military maneuvers, specifically those taking place near the demarcation line, are nothing but the expression of the policy of force, they are forms of pressure and intimidation. The situation on the Korean Peninsula necessarily requires that one proceed from realities, take account of them, and act in accordance with them. Therefore, these very realities require and impose a peaceful dialogue between the North and South of Korea, without being overshadowed by threats and pressure. As the DPRK representatives in the Korean Military Armistice Commission correctly stated recently, the renunciation of such actions would lessen tension, improve relations between the North and South, and bring about progress in the dialogue in connection with achieving the Korean people's great desire: the peaceful and democratic reunification of their homeland.

Romania, which consistently advocates dialogue and political negotiations as the only means of lastingly solving all international problems in keeping with the people's interests, attaches great importance to the adoption of measures of trust in the Korean Peninsula to improve the atmosphere in that area and to facilitate the continuation and deepening of the dialogue between the two sides. It is obvious that the cancellation of the "Team Spirit '86'" military maneuvers and generally the renunciation of large-scale military maneuvers and exercise, as the DPRK has proposed, would constitute an important step forward on the road to creating the necessary preconditions for resolving the situation in that area in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people: to live in a reunified, democratic, and independent homeland.

Trusting the virtues of reason and dialogue, public opinion in our country is convinced that by acting in keeping with its own interests, the South Korean side will refrain from large-scale military maneuvers and will renounce any military exercises during the North-South dialogue. The cancellation of the "Team Spirit '86'" military maneuvers would mean, from this viewpoint, a very important and significant first step both for reducing tension in the Korean peninsula and for further promoting the political dialogue between the North and South, and a step forward in achieving the Korean people's ardent desire: the reunification of the homeland.

LUMEA EXAMINES RESUMPTION OF VIENNA TALKS

AU311835 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 5, 30 Jan 86 p 9

[Florea Tuiu article: "Resumption of the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] The Vienna Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Negotiations and talks on continent measures in central Europe will resume today in 38th session. The decision to resume was made at the last plenary meeting of the preceding session held in the Redouten Saal of the Hofburg Palace.

As is known, during the meeting the NATO countries for the first time accepted as a basis for future negotiations -- as was reported at that time -- the Warsaw Pact proposal on the conclusion of an accord on the withdrawal of a limited number of American and Soviet troops from central Europe.

These negotiations began 30 October 1973 on the basis of preliminary consultations during which it was agreed that the general goal should be to contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe. For this purpose it was stressed that it is necessary that the accords that will be concluded are in keeping -- at any time and from any viewpoint -- with the principle of each country's undiminished security; the geographical area, central Europe, to which these accords will refer should include the territories of seven countries of the two military blocs -- Belgium, Czechoslovakia, GDR, FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Poland, which will be the signatory sides and to which are added to the four states of the respective military alliances that have deployed armed forces and arms on other territories, that is, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the USSR. It was also decided that the negotiations be attended by all these countries as "direct participants" and by an additional eight countries as "participants with special status," including, apart from Romania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Turkey, and Hungary. It was also recommended that troops be reduced step-by-step until a so-called "equal collective ceiling" of 900,000 military is reached by each side, of which 700,000 belong to ground forces and 200,000 to air forces.

The last plenary meeting of the preceding session -- the 413th session since the beginning of the negotiations -- was termed by Western press circles as a session that caused a "break in the deadlock" that had characterized the negotiations for more than 12 years, because for the first time the West had responded to the proposal of the East -- made on 14 February 1985 -- thus refraining from the system practiced from the beginning of the negotiations, namely to not accept the proposals made by one side, and for the other side to respond with counterproposals or with completely new proposals, a fact that contributed to deadlock in the discussions for more than 10 years. Thus, these circles hold, future negotiations on a single set of proposals were made possible.

"The break in the deadlock" was actually made, as Ambassador Robert Blackwill, head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations, stated during a 5 December press conference, by "cutting the Gordian knot linked with the problem of number" and with the problem of the obstacle regarding "data" on existing armed forces in areas subject to reduction; and by agreeing to proceed to reducing troops in the first stage, without first requesting (as the West insisted all the time) the exact establishment of the real number of troops of the two military alliances. In accepting the proposals made by the East in February last year, the West identified 16 points with which it agrees in those proposals, although much remains to be done to successfully conclude the negotiations. However, besides the points agreed upon there are also points which are not accepted by the West; the West believes that some of the proposals made by the East must be rediscussed and negotiated. The West accepts that in the first stage the United States and the USSR reduce their troops and arms; however, not in the way the East proposed but at a lower level, namely, 5,000 American military and 11,500 Soviet military, compared to 13,000 and 20,000 respectively. In connection with the proposal by the East to also withdraw all their arms and weapons from the respective territories along with the troops, the West suggests the alternative that the respective arms and weapons should be partially or totally stockpiled in the areas from which the reduced troops had withdrawn.

In connection with the chapter on supervising the observance of the accord, the NATO countries suggest that each side should be entitled to 30 inspections per year in the areas from which troops were withdrawn. Instead of the observation posts proposed by the East, Westerners are of the opinion that permanent transit and control points should be set up through which all troop movements in the respective zones should be obligated to pass.

Valerian Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations, stated during a Moscow press conference held after the session that during the 37th session the West did not deal concretely with the proposals made by the East on 14 February regarding the initial reduction by the United States and the USSR of ground troops and arms from central Europe and the subsequent reduction of troops and arms of all participants in the accord as a first practical step on the road to reduce the level of confrontation in central Europe. It was only at the last plenary meeting of the session on 5 December that the representatives of the West presented their response. What is assessed as positive is the very formulation of a response through which one can actually note a certain step in the direction of the proposals of the socialist countries. However, the response by the Western countries incorporates a number of elements not in keeping with the principles of equality and equal security, because the NATO countries, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, replace efforts regarding the real reduction of the level of confrontation in central Europe with unacceptable proposals on control.

The "break in the deadlock" to which I referred is extensively commented on in circles close to the Vienna negotiations and is viewed as "a tangible practical action" following the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. The joint 21 November statement on this meeting stresses that the USSR and the United States "emphasized the importance they attach to the Vienna negotiations and expressed their desire to act to achieve positive results."

Although the Vienna negotiations on a balanced reduction of troops and arms and on contingent measures in central Europe are of a limited nature, since they concern only troops and conventional weapons, without in themselves being able to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race -- the most urgent problem of our time -- the conclusion of even a limited accord would be of significant political importance for strengthening trust between countries in that area and ensuring security throughout the European continent. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed that "such a reduction will neither affect the parity nor the balance of forces between the two sides by any means, but is, in fact, rather a symbolic measure to strengthen trust in order to proceed to tangible negotiations aimed at a radical and serious reduction of arms and military forces in Europe." Therefore, it is necessary "to act to conclude the Stockholm conference on trust, cooperation, disarmament, and peace in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and arms in central Europe with the most positive results possible."

More than once it has been said that any steps forward at the Vienna negotiations may exert a positive influence on the many-sided negotiations in Stockholm and on those on disarmament in Geneva, and all these negotiations as a whole may play a particularly important role in achieving the progress desired and expected by the peoples in Europe and throughout the world on the road to disarmament, strengthening trust between states, and ensuring peace.

CEAUSESCU CONFERS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BUCHAREST

AU081946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1986 -- On Saturday, February 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is paying a visit to Romania.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and happiness, of full success in his entire activity, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and in his turn conveyed Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership a warm salute, as well as the best wishes.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed their satisfaction at meeting again and at furthering their open and friendly exchange of opinions on the stage and prospects of the links between the RCP and the PLO, as well as on the situation in the Middle East and other important problems of the international life.

Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the principled and constant position in support of the Palestinian people's fight for winning its inalienable rights.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania and the Romanian people to actively support, in future as well, the just cause of the Palestinian people.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged opinions on the major problems of international life, especially those related to the Middle East situation in the light of latest developments in the region.

The talks are attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Attending are also 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, director-general in the PLO political department, Hani-al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the "Al-Fatah" organization, political adviser, Nabil Amir and 'Imad Shakur, members of the Revolutionary Council of the "Al-Fatah" organization, 'Izzat Farid 'Abd al-Rabb permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Bucharest.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

Further Talks

AU091735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/2/1986 -- In the morning of February 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu met again with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the same atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship they continued to exchange opinions on essential aspects of the international life, more particularly on the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

During a new round of talks, Yasir 'Arafat referred to the latest developments in the Middle East and set forth the Palestine Liberation Organization's position on that matter, with emphasis on the PLO's actions for finding a political solution to the complex problems in that area, for a speeded-up process of establishing peace in the Middle East.

Showing that the Middle East issues must be viewed in the general context of the international situation which continues to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for all people, the peace-loving forces worldwide to rally their efforts with a view to stopping the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, eliminating the use and threat of force from interstate relations and solving all conflicts and litigious issues in various parts of the world by peaceful means alone, by way of negotiations, and ensuring a lasting climate of peace and security throughout the world.

In that context, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that political and diplomatic actions should be intensified, new initiatives and actions be promoted for a global, negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation and the establishment of peace in that area.

Reiterating, on this occasion too, Romania's consistent stand on a political, negotiated solution to the Middle East issues on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's question -- through the acknowledgement of its right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of its own -- of the guaranteed existence, integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the significance and necessity of calling an international conference under the UN aegis which should provide a favorable framework for direct negotiations to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as the USSR and the USA, the other permanent members of the Security Council and other states which can contribute positively to the political settlement of issues, to the peace process in the Middle East. The way of calling such a conference is, under the current circumstances, the only one conducive to a political solution to the problems in that region. Showing that a situation was created which allows of the convening of such a conference, of intensified efforts for peace in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the determination of the RCP and Romania to take further action and support the just cause of the Palestinian people, for a just and durable political settlement of the problems in that area.

During the talks, emphasis was also placed on the importance of consolidating and strengthening the unity and organizational force of the PLO, of developing collaboration among the Arab states as a prerequisite for the settlement of the Middle East situation.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the actions and initiatives taken by socialist Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate desiderata.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed special satisfaction at having met again, for the talks they conducted on the occasion, also showing willingness to further strenghten the ties of close friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, to mutual interest, in the interests of a constructive solution to the Middle East issues, of the cause of security and peace all over the world.

DASCALESCU AND POLISH TRADE MINISTER, SIGN ACCORD

AU041134 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, today received Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, who visited our country.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Poland, as well as the decisive role played by the summit dialogue in the upward evolution of those relations. In the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the sides identified fresh opportunities to continue to expand cooperation between the two countries at an economic, scientific-technological, and other levels on the basis of long-term agreements.

A long-term agreement on mutual goods deliveries and payments between Romania and Poland for the 1986-90 period was also signed in Bucharest today. The agreement stipulates important increases in bilateral deliveries of goods in the new 5-year plan.

DEPUTY PREMIER NICOLAE MEETS PAKISTANI OFFICIALS

AU310849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0817 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad (AGERPRES) 31/1/1986 -- Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, who pays a working visit to Pakistan, was received by Mohammad Khan Junejo, Pakistani premier, and conducted talks with the finance, a production planning, industry, trade ministers and other Pakistani officials. During the talks, an analysis was made of the possibilities of further developing the fruitful Romanian-Pakistani cooperation, more particularly on an economic plane, in the spirit of summit talks and understandings at top level. Concrete measures were covenanted, conducive to the building of new economic units, and agreements were concluded on the expansion of the two countries' commercial exchanges.

'NEW WAR OF NERVES' BEGINS BETWEEN U.S., LIBYA

LD082259 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with repeated war games in the vicinity of the Gulf of Sidra. The Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries has condemned latest U.S. threats to Libya. Milika Sundic comments:

U.S. Navy ships of the Sixth Fleet, led by the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers, are again sailing toward Libyan waters, from where they had returned some time ago after being involved in week-long war games close to the Gulf of Sidra. This is obviously a new war of nerves, but it is also a new threat to peace, which could turn out to be something much worse. After the hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft by the Israeli Air Force, the situation in the Mediterranean has once again been brought to a standstill and there is little hope of settling the newly arisen crisis in the near future. Let us recall that the United States reacted in a very mild way to the hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft. This was interpreted everywhere in the world as recognizing the right of the Israelis to undertake acts of piracy whenever they deem them necessary. A U.S. delegate in the UN Security Council last night vetoed the proposed resolution condemning Israel for the forcible interception of the Libyan aircraft, thus enabling Israel once again to be spared from the condemnation it deserves.

U.S. threats to Libya, as well as Israel's increasingly aggressive behavior, were the reasons for the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries in the United Nations, during which full support was given to Libya in its opposition to U.S. pressure, which can lead to the use of force and even to large-scale conflicts. The Coordination Bureau warned the United States to avoid hasty actions, noting that misunderstandings, whatever their nature, can only be solved through dialogue. If, however, there are no prospects at the present time for eliminating misunderstandings between Tripoli and Washington, and it is obvious that there are none, no U.S. step that would make the existing situation even more complex and more dangerous for peace can in any way be justified. The return of U.S. naval ships to the waters opposite the Libyan coast is one such step, because here we talk about the use of force against a small nonaligned country and against peace and security in general.

Military pressure on Libya and the introduction of economic sanctions against Tripoli, as well as the Israeli behavior, can threaten all peace processes in this part of the world, in particular the initiatives for convening an international conference on the Middle East. One is even under the impression that this is precisely what Israel and the United States wish. This brings all Arab countries into a delicate situation, particularly the ones that are advocating the peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, that is, the Palestinian problems.

Of course, no crisis, not even a crisis in the relations between Libya and the United States, can remain without negative consequences for the overall world situation, and thus for the relations between the two superpowers. Relations between Moscow and Washington continue to be vulnerable, as is illustrated by negative reactions on the part of the United States to Reagan's message on the state of the nation, which insists on the United States as the leading role in the modern world and appeals to the world to follow the U.S. example.

The Soviet Union has good friendly relations with Libya, and it is certain that any hasty action by the United States against Tripoli would reflect negatively on all spheres of Soviet-U.S. relations and would call into question a new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Hence, the question: Is the United States aware of possible consequences which could arise from the latest crisis in the Mediterranean, which the United States has consciously been encouraging and stirring up?

BORBA DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU071859 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Milan Milivojevic commentary: "Terrorist State"]

[Excerpts] The old Clausewitz' definition of war as "policy conducted in another way" is no longer adequate for Israel and its behavior toward the Palestinians and neighboring Arab states. War as an extreme form of relations among states has in the case of Israel become the constant and only way of conducting its own policy, without first exhausting the possibilities of searching for peaceful solutions in conflicts with neighbors.

However, Israel introduced a new dimension -- state terrorism -- in the implementation of its political concepts. The Israeli Government does not hide it any longer; while in earlier cases it endeavored to wrap such actions in some sort of a transparent cellophane of an excuse, it now openly threatens to continue along the same (terrorist) road.

The policy of the accomplished fact and terrorism is nothing new in the activities of Israel on the international scene. The Jewish state itself arose in a violent way, at a time when mankind -- with a compassionate inclination toward the Jews who were cruelly persecuted by the Nazis and without any ambition thoroughly to consider the interests of "those Arabs there" -- was recovering from the terrible wounds of World War II.

A decade ago, Israeli warplanes attacked Entebbe Airport in Uganda and freed a hijacked airplane. The world was astonished at this act of state terrorism, but everything ended according to that saying "done and forgotten." A few years ago, Israeli bombers destroyed the Iraqi nuclear plant near Baghdad, and Israel soon afterward carried out a great military offensive against Lebanon, under the pretext of protecting its borders from the incursions of "Palestinian terrorists."

The list is by no means exhausted. Last year, the seat of the PLO in Tunis was bombed, most likely with the help of the United States' Mediterranean forces (in the form of reconnaissance reports and the refuelling of airplanes). Finally, Israeli planes hijacked [oteti] a Libyan passenger plane near Cyprus and forced it to land in Israel. To be sure, the airplane was freed after a check, but this does not diminish the terrorist nature of the act.

Israel could not do all this so easily without generous aid and assistance from Washington, which protests the loudest against terrorism (an economic blockade of Libya has started, Libya being accused by the United States of "supporting international terrorism"). One should therefore believe that Israeli leaders when they announce further terrorist actions.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICE POLICY

LD071616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council at today's session, presided over by Dr Mijat Sukovic, discussed several questions of current economic policy and foreign relations.

The Federal Executive Council adopted a program of measures and activities for implementing, in the ares of prices for the beginning of 1986, those considerations that have been established by the resolution. In accordance with thr resolution for this year, the emphasis of activity for halting the growth of prices and conducting an anti-inflationary policy is on measures for increasing production and limiting unrealistic demands. However, the Federal Executive Council judged that in the present situation, it is necessary to influence price growth through economic policy measures. This refers primarily to introducing credit sanctions -- that is, abolishing credits for those organization of associated labor that do not harmonize their decisions on price increases with the frameworks and dynamics of prices envisaged in the resolution for this year. Also, in order to exercise a more effective impact on the growth of the rate of inflation, the Federal Institute for Prices, in cooperation with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, is about to finish drawing up guidelines for price changes that would not mean an administrative distrubution of prices, but would provide scientific-analytical basis. They would serve to examine those price increases that could threaten implementation of the tasks of economic policy in thr area of prices for this year.

This also refers to measures that would permit interventions in the market as much from goods reserves of sociopolitical organizations as from imports, for which all available possibilities would be used. In order to lessen the impact of the growth of agricultural prices on the growth of the inflation rate, the Federal Executive Council said it is necessary to find a solution as quickly as possible for subsidizing prices of artificial fertilizers and reducing interest rates for agriculture.

At today's session, the Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision that defines more precisely at what point organizations of assoicated labor are considered to have created in the market and thereby influence unjustified price increases. This decision should contribute to efforts to implement the regulations of the bill on the credit and monetary policy, which foresee that such organizations would have no credits approved or that the ones already approved should be abolished.

The Federal Executive Council also established a draft decision on implementing the objectives and tasks of the emission and monetary policy and joint bases for the credit policy in 1986 as a basis for harmonizing stands of the republics and provinces.

The Federal Executive Council also established a proposed lag on procuring assets from citizens for widening the material basis of organizations of associated labor. The proposed law would create conditions for organizations of assoicated labor to obtain work and business assets from citizens in order to promote and increase production, introduce modern equipment, as well as create additional opportunities for new jobs. Among other things, it is envisaged that an organization that employs somebody on this basis is obliged to employ at least one more person looking for employment.